

WHIPPLE'S CHAIR AT UNIVERSITY DECLARED VACANT

Dismissed From Faculty for
Unpatriotic Speech at
Sweet Briar.

UNANIMOUS ACTION
BY BOARD OF VISITORS

President Alderman Points to
His Deliberate Purpose to Con-
duct Pacifist Propaganda.

RECOMMENDS HIS REMOVAL

Deposed Professor of Journalism In-
dicates That He Will Make
Statement To-Day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 27.—Leonard R. Whipple, adjunct professor of journalism at the University of Virginia, today was dismissed from the faculty by unanimous vote of the board of visitors for "unpatriotic and disloyal, if not seditious, utterances" made in an address at Sweet Briar College last week. Action by the board was taken at a special meeting to consider charges of disloyalty made by its alumni and persons prominent in Virginia affairs.

President Edwin A. Alderman, of the university, in asking the board to dismiss Whipple, declared it was Whipple's deliberate purpose to conduct a far-reaching campaign for the promulgation of sentiments similar to those expressed in his address. Whipple was quoted as saying democracy was not safe in America and that he subscribed to the campaign fund of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, rather than buy Liberty bonds.

The board, after a full investigation, found Professor Whipple guilty of unpatriotic and disloyal, if not seditious, utterances at a time when the United States is defending its people in the most devastating war of all history, when such propaganda threatens the safety and honor of the nation and tends to give aid and comfort to its enemies. His offense was held to be aggravated by his furnishing advance copies of his address to the press and by the serious and seditious utterances received special significance as they emanated from one of the faculty of the University of Virginia.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS
SERVED ON WHIPPLE
Although fully committed to theory and practice to the freedom of opinion and thought and expression, the board and visitors regarded these utterances as a gross abuse of the freedom of speech, and unanimously passed a resolution declaring the appointment of Leonard R. Whipple as adjunct professor of journalism rescinded and the chair vacant. A copy of the resolution was served on Professor Whipple by special messenger.

When seen by a reporter, Professor Whipple said that he had nothing to say just now, but intimated that he would make a statement tomorrow. President Alderman, in asking the board of the university to dismiss Professor Whipple from the faculty, declared that it was Whipple's deliberate purpose to conduct a far-reaching propaganda for promulgation of sentiments expressed in his speech at Sweet Briar College.

Whipple appeared today at the special meeting of the board, before which he was summoned to explain his speech.

DR. ALDERMAN LAYS

MATTER BEFORE BOARD

Dr. Alderman, at the opening of the meeting, addressed the board as follows:

"I hereby lay before you, in the discharge of my duty as president of the university, a portion of an address made on November 20 at Sweet Briar College by Professor Leonard R. Whipple, adjunct professor of journalism in this university, and certain letters showing that it was the deliberate purpose of Professor Whipple, in his capacity as a professor of this university, to conduct a far-reaching propaganda for the promulgation of the sentiments therein expressed.

"In the further discharge of a duty inherent in the nature of my office, I am required to accompany these presentations of fact with a definite recommendation for action.

"In the performance of his normal duties as a teacher here, Professor Whipple has exhibited energy, capacity and attention to duty, and in many external ways has been a very useful member of the faculty. As student and teacher, I have always had for him feelings of kindness and good will. The sacred right of freedom of speech, so closely bound up with our university spirit, has been freely accorded to Professor Whipple, as to all members of the teaching staff, but manifestly there is a limit, in law and reason, to this right, and Professor Whipple has plainly abused and distorted that right. In my judgment and in the judgment of all of his colleagues, the address of Professor Whipple herein submitted, however sincerely held or sincerely uttered, constitutes in its totality and in its specific utterances a document of disloyalty; a counsel of national dishonor; a frank incitement to inactivity in the presence of aggression; a condemnation of the government and of national leadership; a plea for the impairment of the nation's spirit and energy in the face of grave internal and foreign war; a disparagement of those who are willing to die to win a peace based

(Continued on Third Page.)

Germans Describe Raid on Americans

Sturdy and Sportsmanlike Young
Men From Land of Lib-
erty Captured.

[By Associated Press.]
BERLIN, (Sunday, November 25, via London), November 27.—A report received from the western front describing the American troops in action, says:

"Independent American units have been thrown in the trench line. The felt hat has given way to the English-fashioned steel helmet, and the whistling and bursting of shells have become familiar sounds to American ears. "For the first time since they have been participating as independent contingents, the Americans have tasted the real hand combat. But this time the shells did not merely fly over their heads, but into the very trenches they had selected, and presently, with an informal note, those things which the young soldiers believed to be a firm protection began to quake and burst.

"And hard on the heels of this, a firm attack by our crushing Bavarian reserves forced the way into the American trenches, and musket shots and bursting hand grenades relieved the artillery fire.

"Our new opponents made a most determined defense, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting set in. Bullets of gas, flame and hand grenades were freely brought into play, and many men fell to the ground before the rest gave up resistance and surrendered. After a bare hour, the German storming troops were back in their trenches with booty and prisoners.

"There they stood before us these young men from the land of liberty. They were sturdy and sportsmanlike in build. Good-natured smiles radiated from their blue eyes, and they were quite surprised that we did not propose to shoot them down as they had been led in the French training camp to believe we would do. "They now reply to our query: 'Why does the United States carry on war against Germany?' The sinking of American ships by U-boats, which was the favorite pretext, sounds a trifle stale. Our prisoners expressed the opinion that we had treated Belgium rather badly. Another asserted that it was Lafayette who brought America French aid in the war of independence, and because of this the United States would now stand by France."

WEINBERG ACQUITTED

Indicted for Murder in Connection With
Preparedness Parade Bomb
Explosion.

[By Associated Press.]
SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—Israel Weinberg, a jitney-bus driver, was acquitted today by a jury of a murder charge growing out of the preparedness parade bomb explosion which killed ten persons here last year. The trial began October 8. The jury was out twenty-two minutes.

Weinberg, fourth of the defendants to face a jury, was brought to trial October 8.

The State attempted to prove that Weinberg drove three of the six defendants to the scene of the explosion in his jitney bus, where a ten suit case, alleged by the State to have contained the bomb, was placed on the sidewalk, where the blast occurred. Witnesses for the defense testified that Weinberg was driving his machine in another part of the city when the explosion took place.

Warren K. Billings, Thomas J. Mooney and Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas Mooney, were the first defendants tried in the order named. Billings and Mooney were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and death, respectively. Mrs. Mooney was acquitted of one of nine indictments of murder.

Edward D. Nolan, another of the bomb defendants, is at liberty on bail, and Alexander Berkman, indicted as the sixth of the alleged conspirators, is fighting extradition from New York.

100 ITALIANS ARRESTED

Charged With Plotting to Help
Germany by Fomenting Revolution
Against Their King.

[By Associated Press.]
SEATTLE, Wash., November 27.—More than 100 Italians, most of them miners and shipyard employees, said to belong to the Coriolis Studi Sociali, an alleged anarchistic society, were arrested in Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Tacoma and other Northwest cities by Federal agents in raids which ended today, according to announcement by H. M. White, Federal immigration commissioner.

According to Federal agents, the Italians plotted to help Germany win the war by fomenting revolution in Italy to overthrow King Victor Emmanuel. Federal officers in disguise, it was announced, attended one of the society's recent meetings, at which calls were issued for volunteers to foment disturbances in this country.

LIQUOR TAXES IN MEXICO

Carranza Issues Decree Increasing All
Duties, to Take Effect
January 1.

[By Associated Press.]
MEXICO CITY, November 27.—President Carranza has issued a decree increasing the taxes and import duties on all wines and alcoholic liquors, to take effect January 1. All alcoholic liquors produced in Mexico will be subject to a tax of 50 per cent, and wines will be taxed 25 per cent. Wines and alcoholic beverages of foreign make will have to pay a stamp tax of 70 per cent above the import duty. Foreign-made beer will be taxed 50 per cent above the import duty. The decree provides also for a stamp tax of from 5 to 20 centavos on corked bottles sold over counters.

JURY COMPLETED FOR MEANS TRIAL

Composed of Nine Farmers and
Three Cotton Mill Workers
of Cabarrus County.

CALL FIRST WITNESS TO-DAY

Veniremen Believe in "Expert"
Testimony, and Do Not Ob-
ject to Outside Witnesses.

[By Associated Press.]
CONCORD, N. C., November 27.—The jury to try Gaston R. Means, charged with the murder of his employer, Mrs. Maude A. King, was completed early to-night, and the State announced that on convening of court tomorrow the first evidence in the case will be presented.

Either L. A. Weddington, a local undertaker, who accompanied the body to Chicago for burial, or Captain W. S. Bingham, Means's friend, who was near by when the woman was shot to death near here last August, will be the first witness called. This announcement was made to-night by Solicitor Clement. There will be no opening statement by the prosecution, as North Carolina law does not provide for an outline of the case in advance of the evidence.

The jury which will try Means, in Cabarrus County Court, is composed of nine farmers and three cotton-mill workers, and all are married with the exception of one, J. Frank Goodman, farmer and member of the board of county commissioners, who is a widower. Nearly every man on the jury is in his early thirties. The jury, which was selected in one day's session after 134 veniremen had been examined as follows:

C. E. Culp, farmer.
R. B. Buchanan, mill worker.
M. M. Lipe, farmer.
N. N. Houscutt, farmer.
James E. Wright, mill worker.
J. C. Williams, farmer.
J. Frank Goodman, farmer.
L. G. White, farmer.
O. T. Walker, farmer.
William J. Irvin, farmer.
R. P. Hill, mill worker.
J. H. Reader, farmer.

FOREMAN NOT SELECTED

UNTIL DELIBERATIONS BEGIN

The jury does not select a foreman until after all evidence is presented, and they retire to deliberate. The jurors generally said on examination that they did not know Gaston Means personally, as he had been away from his boyhood home at Concord for a number of years. One of them, however, is related by marriage to Means.

It was brought out by the statement that Joseph Goodman, second cousin of J. Frank Goodman, had married Miss Pauline Means, a sister of the defendant. The State did not arbitrarily strike Mr. Goodman's name off the list, however, although that would have been possible, as its challenges were not exhausted. The relationship is not close enough to bar the juror under the statute.

The trial started yesterday at a special term of court, and after it was deferred to summon a special venire of 150, all of whom were taken until today. Once the selection of a jury got under way it went forward more rapidly than had been anticipated.

Mrs. King, widow of James C. King, of Chicago, from whom she inherited more than \$1,000,000, had come from her New York home last August to visit relatives of Means, her business agent, and with Means and a party of friends had taken an automobile ride late on the afternoon of her death. The party was going target shooting. It was testified at the coroner's inquest, and Means and Mrs. King were alone for a short time at a lonely spring in the woods when she was shot through the back of the head. Accidental death was the verdict of the coroner's jury here, and not until after the body reached Chicago was the investigation begun, which resulted in Means's indictment.

EXPRESS THEIR BELIEF

IN "EXPERT" TESTIMONY

Through pathologists and pistol experts from Chicago and New York, the State expects to show that the woman could not have inflicted such a wound, and prospective jurors today were asked if they would "give due and proper consideration to expert testimony," and if they had any prejudice against witnesses from other States. All the veniremen whose examination reached that stage expressed belief in "expert" testimony, and none said he harbored prejudice against outside witnesses.

The question of circumstantial evidence also was brought up in jury examination, and nearly a score were barred, under the law, because they said they would not convict a defendant without an eyewitness to the crime.

Another question the State asked was:

"Have you formed an opinion as to whether or not Mrs. King killed herself either accidentally or intentionally?"

The defense also went into the question of opinion as to the manner of the woman's death, asking many veniremen:

"Have you formed any opinion as to whether or not Mrs. King could have shot herself?"

The State, while not required under law to show motive, has brought a number of witnesses from New York and Chicago in an effort to prove the existence of an alleged second will, which New York officials said was ready to be offered for probate, and by which it was claimed Mrs. King's estate would have received \$2,000,000 more than the first will gave her.

GERMAN OFFICERS ADVISING LENINE

Their Arrival in Petrograd to As-
sist the Bolshevik Reported
From London.

ALLIED ENVOYS MAY LEAVE

All Orders for Supplies for Rus-
sia Now Being Filled Here
Will Be Canceled.

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, November 27.—Information was received here today from Petrograd that a number of German staff officers have arrived there and are acting in an advisory capacity to Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier.

WILL ADD BOLSHIEVIST TO LIST OF GERMAN ALLIES

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, November 27.—Official confirmation of the news from London that German staff officers are in Petrograd acting as military advisers of the Lenin faction probably will be followed promptly by action on the part of the United States and the allies definitely to place the Bolshevik regime in the list of Germany's allies.

If the Germans are there, all doubt as to the purpose of the Bolsheviks is removed, and the diplomats will be obliged to withdraw to a neutral capital, probably Stockholm, to await instructions from their governments. Such a development undoubtedly would be followed by immediate cancellation of all orders now in process of execution for military and other supplies for Russia, both in the United States and Japan. Several cargoes from the United States are now on the way to Vladivostok, but these can be diverted by wireless orders, and it has been understood that their delivery would be contingent upon evidence that they would not fall into unfriendly hands.

With Germans openly advising Lenin and his followers, it is assumed that efforts will be made to carry Russia into the position of an active ally of the central powers. This might produce a most serious situation by making available to Germany the vast stores of food, oil and cotton of Russia, and even though the Teutons found it impossible to convert the disorganized country into an active military ally, the million or more German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners held in Russia would be freed for service with the Teutonic armies.

MILITARY STRATEGISTS

ANTICIPATE CONDITIONS

Since the overturning of the Kerensky government, military strategists here have been anticipating such conditions as exist to-day in Russia. This is one of the principal problems with which the international conference in Paris is expected to deal.

Strong hope is felt that an attempt by Lenin to turn Russia over to Germany will meet with powerful resistance at home. Any action decided upon by the allies will be directed at the Petrograd extremists, and not at the people of Russia.

Reports from the Don Cossack country that the hetman, General Kaledin, may be the master of the situation through his control of the food which is necessary to maintain any military force in the north of Russia, have encouraged military experts here to believe that in spite of the aid of his German advisers, Lenin and his faction may be brought to terms.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

TWO SECTIONS BROKEN

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, November 27.—All communication has been broken between North and South Russia. The foreign embassies at Petrograd are unable to establish any touch with Odessa, and other points in Southern Russia. Official messages, however, are reaching Odessa by way of Persia.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED

General Pershing Reports on Casual-
ties in Conflict on No-
vember 20.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, November 27.—Two American soldiers were killed and five were severely wounded in the artillery combat with the Germans on November 20, General Pershing reported today. Those killed were:

Private Harry L. Miller, field artillery, Baker, Ore.
Private Charles Rasmussen, field artillery, Reading, Pa.
The severely wounded are Sergeant Julian M. Peck, Hartwell, Ga.; Sergeant Andrew Engstrom, Port Hill, Okla.; Private Harry C. Watkins, North Bend, Ore.; Private Oscar P. Jones, Lucas, Ohio; Private Joseph Levitt, Mount Holly, N. J.
All are artillerymen.

MARTIN WILLIAMS NAMED

Appointed by President as Inspector
for Virginia to Enforce Federal
Explosives Law.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, November 27.—In spectors for forty-three States to enforce the Federal explosives law, under supervision of the Bureau of Mines, were appointed yesterday by President Wilson. Those for the other States will be named soon. To-day's appointments include:

Virginia—Martin Williams, Pearlsburg.
North Carolina—Daniel A. McDonald, Carthage.
Tennessee—Albert M. Leach, Clarksville.
South Carolina—William Banks, Columbia.

Calmly Reiterates Version of Tragedy on Cross-Examination

Four Hours of Sharp Ques-
tioning Fails to Move Mrs.
DeSaulles From
Her Story.

[By Associated Press.]
MINEOLA, N. Y., November 27.—Four hours of searching cross-examination by District Attorney Weeks today failed to move Mrs. Bianca DeSaulles from the story she told from the witness stand yesterday in her trial on a charge of murdering her former husband, John L. DeSaulles. The twenty-three-year-old Chilean heiress reiterated her version of the tragedy of the night of August 3 at DeSaulles's Long Island home, in the same dispassionate manner in which she testified yesterday. Her answers were deliberate, and were frequently made after pauses in which she seemed to be giving them consideration or striving to freshen her recollection. Her attitude of complete self-possession, notwithstanding the unusual nature of the examination, was undergoing, was a subject of comment among the spectators who crowded the trial chamber.

"Once, when his questioning had been proceeding in a rather tedious vein for some minutes, the district attorney veered unexpectedly and, in an abrupt tone, asked:

"When did you first know you had shot your husband?"

The question failed of its evident purpose of taking the witness un-
awares, for she looked steadily at the prosecutor, deliberated for some seconds, and finally answered, slowly:

"Why—Dr. Wright told me."

"Did he tell you that he had shot him in the back?" was the next question.

"I don't remember," the witness answered, after a pause.

There was a reversion to this point some minutes later, when the prosecutor asked:

ASKS HER ABOUT HUSBAND

BEING SHOT IN BACK

"When did you first know that your husband was shot in the back—he was, wasn't he?"

"Was he?" questioned Mrs. DeSaulles in return.

"I'm asking you," urged Weeks.

"Why, it was in court last week, when I heard Marshall Ward testify," said the defendant finally.

Marshall Ward was an intimate friend of DeSaulles, and was called by the prosecution as a witness last week.

Of the actual shooting, Mrs. DeSaulles maintained her claim that she could recall nothing; that her memory utterly failed to serve her in relation to what happened after her divorced husband told her she could not have her son, for whom she declares she went to DeSaulles's home the night of the tragedy. She clung to her previous assertion that not until her awakening in the Nassau County Jail some days later did she again become rational.

With Justice Manning's permission, the district attorney sought to assist the witness by asking whether she did not remember having told the officers who arrested her that they would find the revolver with which she would find the shooting lying near a hat rack in the hall of the DeSaulles home; that the following morning she wrote a check for \$1,000 with which to bail out her maid, Susanna Montau, who had been held as a material witness, and that soon after the shooting, she thought of such things as "lawyers, maids and money."

On none of these points, however, was the witness able to amplify her story, she declared.

ENDEARING PHRASES

IN MANY OF LETTERS

Letters written by Mrs. DeSaulles to her husband during the time she alleges he was "indifferently neglectful" and unfaithful to her were read into the record by District Attorney Weeks during the cross-examination. Endearing phrases and warm professions of love contained in them were emphasized by the lawyer, as indicating that Mrs. DeSaulles's alleged marital difficulties did not weigh so heavily upon her as she claimed in her direct testimony.

"My heart was broken, but I would not let him know—I never told any one," explained Mrs. DeSaulles when asked why she wrote the love letters if her relations with her husband were as unhappy as she had claimed.

One of these read in part: "Dear Jack—I want to tell you that I am really sorry for having made you so unhappy. . . . That I was not able to make you a good wife will ever be a regret to me. . . . I hope from the bottom of my heart that you will find the happiness that is your due."

"DeSaulles made me believe that I was always at fault," said the defendant in explaining her reason for writing this letter.

A humorous situation enlivened the proceedings when, just prior to the noon recess, a juror yawned so loudly that District Attorney Weeks turned to Justice Manning and said: "The jury seems to be tired."

"You can't blame the jury—any one would be tired," said Mrs. DeSaulles, in a tone so low the remark barely reached the ears of the attorney and the justice.

"You mean that I am tiresome?" asked Weeks.

"Yes," answered the witness candidly.

"To you?" the lawyer questioned.

"Yes," she replied.

MEANT NO DISRESPECT

TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

When Weeks explained that he understood he was not exactly "enter-taining," but that his duty demanded that he make the examination he was conducting, she replied:

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BRITISH OBTAIN NEW FOOTING IN TOWN OF FONTAINE

Byng's Forces Advance Al-
most to the Main
Street.

NOT HALTED BY HEAVY
CONCENTRATION OF FIRE

Southern Portion of Bourlon Vil-
lage Also Entered by Eng-
lish After Hot Fight.

ITALIANS STILL HOLD LINE

Inflict Heavy Losses in Men Killed
and Taken Prisoner on En-
emy Attackers.

[By Associated Press.]

Around the village of Bourlon and Bourlon wood, and about Fontaine Notre Dame, in the region of Cambrai, the British troops are keeping hard after the Germans. In both sectors, General Byng's forces again have made considerable progress, especially at Fontaine, where, having been ejected by the Germans after the initial drive of last week, they again have obtained a footing in the town, and have advanced almost to the main street. A heavy concentration of enemy machine guns in the Fosse wood did not succeed in stopping the British advance. The southern portion of Bourlon village also was entered by the British after a hot fight, but after having rescued some of their troops, who had been isolated there for some time, the British withdrew to their original positions.

Possibly in a supreme endeavor to break the Italian line before the British and French re-enforcements enter the fray, the Austro-German forces, comprising an entire division, have attacked the Italians in the Brenta Valley, on the northern sector of the Italian front. Like similar, though smaller, attacks during recent days, the offensive was stopped by the Italian artillery and infantry, the enemy suffering heavy losses in men killed and made prisoner. Four additional attacks between the Brenta and Piave Rivers also were put down with severe casualties, and everywhere the Italians held their original line.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES

ASSEMBLING IN PARIS

The representatives of the chief nations at war with the Teutonic allies are assembling in Paris for the inter-allied conference at which are to be discussed momentous questions for more unified action on the prosecution of the war.

The American, British and Italian missions already have reached the French capital. They are led respectively by Colonel E. M. House, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier.

In addition to determining a basis for stronger joint action against the enemy countries, the conference doubtless also will discuss at length the anomalous situation in Russia, where the Bolshevik faction is in control, and where German staff officers are reported to be acting as military advisers to the Lenin government. Possibly a most pertinent point in the discussion will be the future attitude of the allied countries toward Russia—whether the situation as it now stands does not place the Bolshevik government and its followers in the category of allies of the central powers.

Inside Russia, the unsettled condition of affairs daily seems to be growing more serious. All communication now has been severed between North and South Russia, even the foreign embassies in Petrograd being unable to get in touch with Odessa and other points to the south. Unofficial advice as to the effect that the Russian northern army is in dire straits for food, having had no bread for several days.

RESISTANCE OF GERMANS

OVERCOME BY FRENCH

PARIS, November 27.—The French last night overcame the resistance of Germans still holding out on the field of operations of the French attack on the Verdun front Sunday, says to-day's official report. Prisoners were taken in raids elsewhere on the battle line. The communication follows:

"Active artillery fighting is under way north of the Aisne, in the sector between Flin and Pinon.

"In Champagne, one of our detachments last night penetrated German trenches north of Prunay. After having explored the positions, destroyed shelters and captured materials, our men returned to their own lines without losses. This morning we made a successful raid west of Tahure.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), we carried out with success last night an operation in detail north of hill 244. We reduced a point of resistance, rounding out the gains obtained on Sunday afternoon. On the left bank of the river a patrol action near Bethincourt enabled us to take prisoners, including an officer.

"In Lorraine, northeast of Nomeny, we made a raid and brought back prisoners."

BRITISH REPULSE ANOTHER

GERMAN COUNTERATTACK

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, November 27.—British troops have repulsed another German counterattack at the northeast corner of Bourlon Wood, west of Cambrai, according to an official report today from Field Marshal Haig. The announcement follows:

"During the night the Germans undertook another counterattack against